

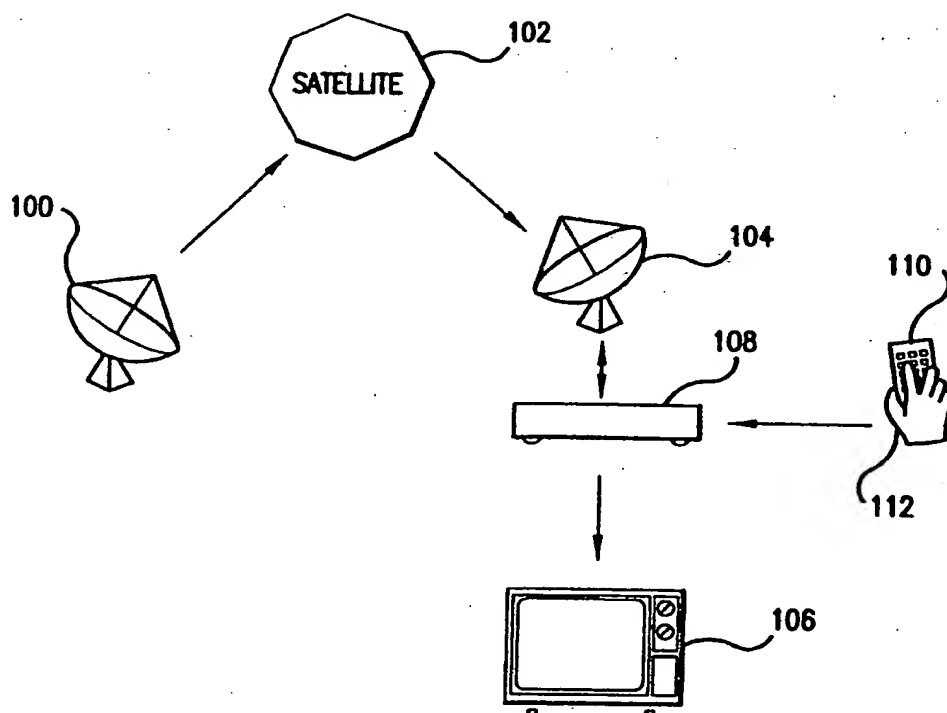
PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H04H	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/28869 (43) International Publication Date: 2 July 1998 (02.07.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/23384 (22) International Filing Date: 19 December 1997 (19.12.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/770,936 20 December 1996 (20.12.96) US (71) Applicant: HYUNDAI ELECTRONICS AMERICA [US/US]; 3101 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95134 (US). (72) Inventor: RAO, Padmanabha, R.; 1031 Sandalwood Lane, Milpitas, CA 95035 (US). (74) Agents: STARK, Jon, R. et al.; Pennie & Edmonds LLP, 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).		(81) Designated States: JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DELIVERING DATA OVER A DATA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO SPECIALLY TARGETED AUDIENCES**(57) Abstract**

A method and apparatus are disclosed for providing data over data broadcasting systems to specially targeted audiences. In accordance with the invention, user classifications may be obtained for a plurality of data users. The classifications for a predetermined data content may also be obtained. Once the user and programming content classifications are obtained, the predetermined data content, the regular data content, and a mapping means are transmitted to multiple user reception units over separate transmission services. The mapping means indicates when the individual reception units are to switch automatically to the predetermined data content from the regular data content, and may be configured in accordance with the user classifications and the predetermined data content classifications so that each user obtains and is presented with the predetermined programming content that substantially matches that user's classifications.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece		Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DELIVERING DATA OVER A DATA
BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO SPECIALLY TARGETED AUDIENCES**

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field

The present invention relates to the transmission and presentation of data over a data broadcasting system. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method and apparatus for tailoring the delivery of specific data over a data broadcasting system to specially targeted audiences.

Discussion of the Related Art

As society has expanded in size, both numerically and geographically, and has become more technologically advanced, it has become increasingly necessary to efficiently transmit and present large amounts of data and information to a wide audience. One illustrative area in which this need has become particularly acute is in television programming.

Television viewing is a popular activity, and television programming is delivered to viewers in various forms and via various broadcasting methods, such as cable, telephone, multichannel microwave distribution systems (MMDS), and over-the-air broadcasting - collectively termed terrestrial broadcasting methods - as well as satellite. Satellite broadcasting differs from other transmission methods in many ways, one of which is that satellite signals reach a far larger geographical area than programming signals originating from, for example, a local cable television system operator or broadcast station. Accordingly, while a local cable operator may provide television service to one relatively small community, satellite television system operators generally provide services to entire geographical regions.

Although these broadcasting methods allow television program providers, and data providers in general, to reach a large audience through a single data transmission, there are disadvantages associated with the use of such methods. One

disadvantage of terrestrial broadcasting methods is that although television programming and other data can be targeted to particular audiences delineated by local geography, audiences may not be targeted by, for example, their ethnic backgrounds or viewing preferences. Satellite broadcasting is even more disadvantageous in this respect, as television programming and other data cannot be targeted to particular audiences delineated by any means, as the bandwidth necessary for targeting even by local geography would be cost prohibitive utilizing satellite transmissions.

These disadvantages are readily recognized in the area of television advertising. Utilizing terrestrial television broadcasting systems, an advertiser can only restrict its advertisements via television to its local operating area. Utilizing satellite broadcasting, that same advertiser is even more inhibited, as the finest granularity heretofore efficiently available to satellite advertisers was a single large metropolitan area, such as New York City. Thus, as the television viewing audience expands both in number and geographically, advertisers wishing to reach specially targeted audiences find themselves unable to target only the desired viewers. Without a method to target advertising to selected audiences, advertisers desiring any level of granularity are limited to the use of local broadcasting and other terrestrial systems to reach local geographic audiences.

An additional obstacle to the efficient, practical use of television broadcasting systems, and data broadcasting systems in general, is that certain data, such as advertisement programming, may require a higher bandwidth, or higher data transmission rate, than regular data content or programming. With advertisement programming, this is because the audio and video quality of advertisements is typically given greater consideration in the television industry than that of regular television programs.

Heretofore, this has required either a dynamic, inefficient adjustment in the bandwidth provided by the

broadcast system operator, in which case the additional bandwidth required is taken away from some other existing service thereby degrading its performance, constant use of a higher bandwidth for both regular data content and
5 specialized data content, in which case excess bandwidth is wasted on the regular data content, or the constant use of the lower bandwidth acceptable for regular data content, in which case the quality of the specialized data content suffered.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention addresses the above disadvantages by providing a system and method for broadcast system operators to target specialized data, for example,
15 advertisement programming, to pre-selected audiences. The present invention further provides broadcast system operators with a system and method to satisfy demands for higher bandwidth or higher data rates while transmitting specialized data, in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

20 In accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the invention, user classifications are obtained for a plurality of data users. These user classifications are based on a predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences of the data users. The classifications for a predetermined
25 data content are also obtained. These classifications are based on a second predetermined set of criteria, which may, but need not be, the same as the first set of criteria, indicative of the preferences of the users to which the predetermined data content is directed.

30 Once the user and predetermined data content classifications are obtained, the predetermined data content and the regular data content are broadcast to multiple user reception units over separate broadcasting services. The user reception units are configured to receive and present
35 the data to the users. A means for indicating when the user reception units are to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation

of said predetermined data content, and vice versa, is also broadcasted to the plurality of user reception units. The means is configured in accordance with the user classifications and the content classifications.

5 In another illustrative embodiment of the invention, user classifications are not obtained for the plurality of users before broadcast of the predetermined data content and the regular data content over separate broadcasting services. In this embodiment of the invention, the means for indicating
10 when the user reception units are to automatically switch from the presentation of the data content to the presentation of the predetermined data content, and vice versa, is configured only in accordance with the content classifications.

15 In yet another illustrative embodiment of the invention, neither user classifications nor content classifications are obtained prior to broadcast of the predetermined data content and the regular data content over separate broadcasting services. In this embodiment of the invention, the means for
20 indicating when the user reception units are to automatically switch from the presentation of the data content to the presentation of the predetermined data content, and vice versa, is configured by the system operator in accordance with predetermined criteria, including for example, the
25 demands of the creator of the predetermined data content.

In yet another illustrative embodiment of the invention, viewer classifications are obtained for a plurality of television viewers. These viewer classifications are based on a predetermined set of criteria indicative of the viewing
30 preferences of the viewers, and may illustratively include the age, gender, and preferred language of the viewer. The classifications for a predetermined programming content, such as advertising, are also obtained. These classifications are also based on the predetermined set of criteria indicative of
35 viewing preferences, and generally indicate the viewer classifications of the television viewers to which said advertising content is directed.

Once the viewer and programming content classifications are obtained, the predetermined programming content, such as advertising, and the regular programming television content are transmitted to multiple television viewer reception units over separate transmission services. A novel mapping table is also transmitted to the viewer reception units. The mapping table indicates when the individual reception units are to automatically tune to the predetermined programming content, such as advertising, from the regular programming television content. The mapping table is configured in accordance with the viewer classifications and the predetermined programming content classifications so that each viewer views the predetermined programming content that substantially matches that viewer's classifications.

15

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features and advantages of the present invention will be better understood by reference to the following detailed description, which should be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 depicts a viewing environment for one illustrative data broadcasting system, a satellite television system;

FIG. 2 depicts the use of a separate advertising channel to provide advertising content to viewers of regularly scheduled programming on regular television programming channels; and

FIG. 3 depicts an exemplary Digital Video Broadcasting syntax for establishing an advertisement map table.

30

35

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following embodiments of the present invention will be described in the context of a satellite television broadcasting system, and more particularly, in the context of broadcasting advertising to satellite television viewers.

The following embodiments of the present invention will also be described in the context of the Digital Video Broadcasting ("DVB") standards. However, those skilled in the art will recognize that the disclosed methods and structures are readily adaptable for broader application. Indeed, it will be recognized that the novel methods and structures disclosed herein may be easily adapted for use with any type of data transmission over any type of data broadcasting system to any type of user reception unit.

FIG. 1 discloses a viewing environment for an illustrative data broadcasting system, and in particular, a satellite television broadcasting system. As shown in FIG. 1, a viewing environment for a satellite television broadcasting system typically incorporates a satellite television system operator 100, a satellite 102, a satellite receiver 104, a television 106, a satellite interface unit 108, a satellite interface unit remote control 110, and a viewer 112. Satellite interface units 108 are known in the art, and are generally found in the form of a television set-top unit. One illustrative example of such a set-top unit is the Irdeto Digital Video Broadcast Satellite Integrated Receiver/Decoder, manufactured by Hyundai Electronics America. Satellite interface unit 108 is connected to, and between, television 106 and satellite receiver 104. Satellite receiver 104 receives television and other signals from a remote satellite 102 and forwards these signals to interface unit 108. Interface unit 108 then displays the signals, often in the form of television programming, on television 106.

Interface unit 108 may also perform additional functions, such as decompression or decoding/encoding of the television programming, and may include one or more removable

and/or non-removable electronic storage means. Interface unit 108 also includes a means for accepting viewer commands, such as to change television channels, from interface unit remote control 110. However, remote control 110 is merely
5 one means by which a viewer 112 may input commands to interface unit 108. For example, viewer 112 may input commands directly into the set-top unit 108. Additionally, set-top unit 108 may include a means for displaying an Electronic Program Guide ("EPG"), said EPGs being well known
10 in the art. If such an EPG is provided, the viewer may input commands into the set-top unit utilizing the EPG.

In accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the invention, a system and method is provided for targeting specialized programming to pre-selected viewers utilizing the
15 viewing environment disclosed in FIG. 1. However, as mentioned, although this illustrative embodiment will be described in the context of advertising as the specialized programming to be broadcast, those skilled in the art will recognize that the specialized programming content described
20 herein could be any form of information or data and not exceed the scope of the invention. Indeed, the specialized programming content illustratively could be information from particular internet websites, specific regular television programming, or a particular specialized subset of regular
25 television programming, such as news in a particular language.

Moreover, although this illustrative embodiment will be described in the context of a satellite television system, the data broadcasting system need not be a satellite and the
30 user interface unit need not be a television set-top unit and television. Thus, for example, the novel method and apparatus may be utilized in the context of any number of different broadcasting systems, such as cable systems, MMDS systems, or a computer networks, and in the context of any
35 number of different user interface units, such as computer workstations, computer terminals, or personal computers.

Turning now to the illustrative embodiment disclosed in FIG. 1, satellite television system operator 100 first classifies, or obtains the classification of, each viewer in the viewing population based on, for example, their viewing preferences. Possible preference criteria illustratively include, among others, when the viewer most often watches television; age, gender, preferred language, or economic class of the viewer; viewer lifestyle (e.g., particular leisure activities, hobbies, or travel); or regular or preferred programming type of the viewer (e.g., sports, movies, or children's shows).

Yet another possible criteria is geographical location of the viewer. However, this method of classification is especially useful in satellite systems when targeting large geographical areas or regions, as the targeting of numerous local geographic areas with satellite transmissions would involve a cost penalty in the form of increased satellite bandwidth requirements.

In this embodiment of the invention, one means of obtaining viewers' preferences is through a procedure whereby system operator 100 programs interface unit 108 to present, and interface unit 108 presents, choices among pre-determined selection criteria to viewer 112. Viewer 112 selects those criteria, using remote control 110, that are most desired or most applicable. Once viewer 112 has selected the desired criteria, this information may be stored in interface unit 108 for later use, or alternatively, may be forwarded, for by example, by modem to satellite television system operator 100. Of course, not every viewer 112 may choose to enter selection criteria. Thus, for these viewers, default values may be assigned by operator 100.

Another acceptable method of obtaining a viewer's preferences is to monitor that viewer's viewing activities and determine the viewer's preferred categories of programming. Such a method is disclosed in U.S. Application No. _____, entitled "Method and Apparatus for

creating a Television Viewer Profile" and filed on November 15, 1996, which is incorporated herein by reference.

As mentioned, the viewer's preferences may be stored in interface unit 108. More particularly, the preferences may be stored in well known non-volatile memories in interface unit 108, including, among others, EPROMs, EEPROMs, flash memories, or smart cards. Of course, interface unit 108 is capable of storing preferences for more than one viewer. Accordingly, when a particular viewer is viewing a satellite television broadcast, the specialized programming content, such as advertising, can be tailored for that individual viewer. One skilled in the art will understand that the above-described procedure may also include a means for allowing viewers to change or remove their preferences.

Once the total viewing population has been classified based on, for example, their viewing preferences, the specialized programming content must likewise be classified. This classification is effected with the audience in mind that the creator of the programming content, such as an advertiser, is targeting, and may be performed either by the advertisers, who then forward the classifications on to operator 100, or by operator 100, based on, for example, the advertiser's input or desires. Possible classification criteria for the specialized programming content illustratively include the same criteria used to classify viewers' preferences. For example, certain advertisements may be designed for viewing in conjunction with prime-time news programs. Others may be targeted at the elderly, viewers that speak a particular language, or viewers of a particular economic class. However, it will be recognized that the criteria for classifying the viewers and the specialized programming content need not be the same criteria, in which case, the differing criteria for each group would simply need to be matched or mapped to the corresponding criteria for the other group.

Such classification of for example, advertising content, is well known in the art and is done to maximize the impact

of an advertisement. However, as described herein, one aspect of the present invention is the enablement of finer granularity in mapping specialized programming content to the appropriate audience, due to the corresponding classification of viewers' preferences as well as the specialized programming content, thereby reaching the viewers with the most interest in that programming content.

In accordance with the invention, once the viewing population has been classified, and the specialized programming content likewise classified, regularly scheduled television content, such as television shows, sporting events, and movies, is separated from the specialized programming content for transmission. More particularly, the specialized programming content is transmitted to viewer satellite receivers 104 on a separate satellite transmission channel than the regularly scheduled programming content (in this context, "channel" illustratively refers to a unique digital service as defined within the Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) standards published by the European Telecommunication Standards Institute ("ETSI")). Then, at pre-scheduled times, and as described in more detail below, selected interface units 108 can advantageously tune to the specialized programming channel to enable granular reception of specialized programming content.

This novel use of a separate specialized channel is advantageous for a variety of reasons. For example, by devoting a separate channel solely to specialized programming content, such as advertising, satellite system operator 100 can allocate a higher bandwidth to this channel to ensure higher video quality for all such specialized programming, and avoid the problems associated with the dynamic re-allocation of bandwidth whenever such material is to be aired.

Moreover, multiple interface units 108, not all tuned to the same channel, may be simultaneously tuned to the specialized programming channel. This capability leads to obvious efficiencies in bandwidth usage, as, for example, the

same advertisement need not be broadcast over multiple channels. Indeed, one skilled in the art will recognize that the broadcast bandwidth that is freed up due to this efficient use of a dedicated advertisement channel may be
5 utilized by satellite system operator 100 to generate additional revenues by transmission of opportunistic data over the multiple unused channels. For example, the bandwidth can be used to deliver to viewers time insensitive data such as electronic mail or software. The freed up
10 bandwidth can also be provided by satellite system operator 100 to select customers so that these customers may transfer data to selected audiences.

System Synchronization

15 Implementation of this novel system and method in accordance with the invention requires synchronization at the operator system level as well as some added sophistication in content scheduling. For example, the operator may, as previously mentioned, categorize, or obtain the
20 categorization of, all specialized programming content based on the target audience. This task is made even more difficult by the fact that the specialized programming may belong to more than one category (one such example would be an advertisement that targets German speaking children at
25 prime time). The operator may, as also previously mentioned, categorize the viewing audience.

In addition to categorizing the viewing audience and the specialized programming content, a time for delivery of each specialized program must be determined and the specialized
30 program must be scheduled for transmission on the appropriate dedicated channel or channels at the determined time. When the specialized program is categorized by desired time of delivery, scheduling will be easily determined. However, when a specialized program has been categorized based on
35 other criteria, such as language or lifestyle, the determination by operator 100 is more difficult.

Once a specialized program has been scheduled for delivery to a particular category or group of viewers, these viewers' interface units 108 must be instructed to automatically tune to the appropriate specialized channel at the correct time. This involves transmitting service information and program specific information to the interface unit 108 at pre-scheduled times. One skilled in the art will understand that service and program specific information are defined in the DVB standards, and provide schedule and service information relating to the actual program information being transmitted. For example, information necessary for interface unit 108 to display an EPG can be transmitted via service and program specific information. The information provided by the service information and program specific information is necessary in order to allow interface unit 108 to correctly change to and from the dedicated specialized programming channel. In addition, mapping tables, containing information mapping viewer preferences against the specialized programming channel or channels, and the time and duration of specialized programming breaks, must be supplied to the interface units. These novel mapping tables are described in detail below.

In addition, the transmission of regularly scheduled television programming on regular programming channels must be synchronized to stop and start in correlation with the transmission of scheduled specialized programming on the specialized programming channel, and any transmission of opportunistic data over the regular television programming channels must be synchronized to start and stop with the transmission of the specialized programming.

Finally, one skilled in the art will appreciate that interface units 108 must be equipped with the appropriate hardware and software to receive, interpret, and act on the information contained in the broadcasted service information, program specific information, and mapping tables.

FIG. 2 illustratively depicts the synchronization of advertising and regularly scheduled television programming in

accordance with the invention. As shown in FIG. 2, advertising channel 200 delivers advertisements that have been categorized according to language. Regularly scheduled television programming is also delivered over multiple channels, illustratively grouped according to language. Spanish language channels S1 through S5 (collectively the Spanish language channels 202) carry programming in the Spanish language, while English language channels E1 through E7 (collectively the English language channels 204) deliver programming in the English language. Note, however, that these channels do not have to be sequentially numbered, nor do they have to be physically co-located in the network. Grouping, for the purpose of carrying out the novel system and method disclosed herein, may instead be abstracted to a higher layer.

At a first pre-scheduled time 210, the interface units for viewers tuned to Spanish channels 202 automatically tune to advertising channel 200. The collective tuning of all interface units tuned to Spanish channels 202 to advertising channel 200 is depicted in FIG. 2 by arrow 206. At a second pre-scheduled time 212, the same interface units automatically tune back to the respective channel of Spanish channels 202 that had been tuned to before first pre-scheduled time 210, and resume decoding of the interrupted programming. This collective tuning of the interface units back to the appropriate Spanish channels of Spanish channels 202 is depicted in FIG. 2 by arrow 207. At a third pre-scheduled time 214, the interface units for viewers tuned to English channels 204 automatically tune to advertising channel 200. The collective tuning of all interface units tuned to English channels 204 to advertising channel 200 is depicted in FIG. 2 by arrow 208. At a fourth pre-scheduled time 216, the same interface units automatically tune back to the respective channel of English channels 204 that had been tuned to before third pre-scheduled time 214. This collective tuning of the interface units back to the appropriate English channels of English channels 204 is

depicted in FIG. 2 by arrow 209. During the time intervals from 210 to 212 and 214 to 216, opportunistic data may be provided over the unused bandwidth, depicted by dashed lines in FIG. 2, of Spanish channels 202 and English channels 204, 5 respectively.

As mentioned, the tuning described herein is preferably performed internally by the interface units. The viewers need not change channels, nor do the viewers even know the channel changes are occurring. As far as the viewers are 10 concerned, both the regularly scheduled programming content and the specialized programming content is being aired in their language of choice on the channel to which they have personally tuned.

Once a television viewer instructs interface unit 108, 15 illustratively by remote control 110, to tune to a different programming channel, the interface unit will first automatically determine, via the mapping table described herein, whether that channel is broadcasting a regularly scheduled television event or has instead been mapped out to 20 an specialized programming channel. Based upon this determination, interface unit 108 will tune to the appropriate channel. If indeed, the new channel is mapped to a specialized programming channel at that particular time, interface unit 108 will determine the parameters of the 25 regular channel so that it can tune back to that channel at the end of the specialized programming break.

For proper tuning in accordance with the invention, each interface unit should always be aware of the wall clock or real time, such as the local time or Greenwich Mean Time. 30 However, one skilled in the art will recognize that this is easily implemented using the DVB-defined Time and Date Tables (TDT) which carry snapshots of Universal time. Under the current DVB standards, these snapshots are transmitted to interface units at least once every 30 seconds and allow 35 interface units to determine and maintain their correct local time from the universal time clock. Of course, one skilled in the art will also understand that other methods of

allowing the interface units to identify the proper time at which to tune to the advertisement channels, such as electronic prompts from system operator 100, may be utilized.

5 The Mapping Tables

In accordance with the invention, system operator 100 will broadcast mapping tables to each viewer interface unit 108 via satellite 102. These mapping tables map specialized data content to be transmitted on particular channels to particular viewers, based on viewer and advertisement classifications. In one illustrative embodiment, these mapping tables comprise advertisement mapping tables that indicate to appropriate viewer interface units 108 to automatically tune to the appropriate advertisement channels at pre-scheduled times. The tables are received and stored by interface units 108 preferably in non-volatile memory, and should span an appreciable length of time, illustratively several hours, to reduce the number of times said tables need be transmitted. However, the tables must be transmitted with sufficient regularity to quickly provide the necessary information to interface units that become operational in between advertisement map table transmissions.

In accordance with this illustrative embodiment of the invention, the information in the advertisement mapping tables may first be sorted by viewer preference categories (e.g., age or programming category). Within each viewer preference category, information may be sorted by, for example, language preference (e.g., Spanish or English). Within each language preference, information may be sorted by channel. For each channel, the advertisement map table will contain several hours of advertisement information consisting of an identification of each advertisement, the time it will be transmitted, the advertisement channel it will be transmitted on, and the duration of the advertisement. One skilled in the art will recognize that such advertisement mapping tables are not defined in current DVB standards, but that they can be easily constructed using current DVB syntax.

One skilled in the art will also recognize that the mapping tables need not be configured in accordance with user classifications. Thus, in another illustrative embodiment of the invention, user classifications are not obtained for the plurality of users before broadcast of the specialized data content, such as advertising, and the regular data content, such as regularly scheduled programming, over separate broadcasting services. In this embodiment of the invention, the mapping tables are configured only in accordance with the specialized data content classifications. Thus, for example, the mapping tables would indicate that if an advertisement is classified and thus scheduled for prime time television in San Jose, California, all interface units in San Jose, California, regardless of particular viewer preferences, would be instructed by the mapping tables to tune to the appropriate advertising channel at the appropriate time.

In yet another illustrative embodiment of the invention, neither user classifications nor specialized content classifications are obtained prior to broadcast of the specialized data content and the regular data content over separate broadcasting services. In this embodiment of the invention, the mapping tables are configured by the system operator in accordance with other criteria, including for example, the demands of the creator of the specialized data content or the availability of time slots for transmitting specialized data content. Thus, for example, if the system operator has specialized data content that is to be transmitted over particular channels, and the system operator has particular time slots available for such transmissions, the system operator can configure the mapping tables to instruct certain interface units to switch to the specialized data content at the available times.

FIG. 3 provides an exemplary embodiment of an advertisement map table constructed using primarily DVB syntax. As shown in FIG. 3, the advertisement map table is comprised of a number of fields, each of which is a certain number of bits in length. The number of bits for each field

shown in FIG. 3 is merely illustrative, and one skilled in the art will understand that the number of bits for each particular field may be varied.

While several fields of the advertisement map table 5 shown in FIG. 3 are not currently part of the DVB standard, several of the fields are currently part of the DVB standard and may be used to construct the advertisement map table. Moreover, one skilled in the art will understand that those fields that are not currently part of the DVB standard are 10 similar to and derived from current DVB defined fields. What follows is a listing and description of some of the fields in the advertisement map table according to the invention. Use of fields disclosed in FIG. 3, but not listed below, is well known in the art and need not be further described herein.

15 **table_id:** Specific values assigned within the DVB standard cannot be used. Therefore, only "user-defined" values under the DVB standards may be used.

20 **advertisement_preference_id:** Identifies the advertisement preference(s) for each interface unit. A unique value is utilized to indicate no preference.

ISO_659_language_code: Identifies the language of the 25 advertisement content.

service_id: Differentiates the service for which the advertisement map is being defined from any other services within a transport stream.

30 **transport_stream_id:** differentiates the service for which the advertisement map is being defined from any other multiplex in the delivery system;

35 **original_network_id:** Identifies the network_id of the originating delivery system of the transport stream.

The following described fields of the advertisement map table in FIG. 3 are not part of the present DVB standard, but may be easily implemented using the same:

5 **ad_event_id:** Identifies the advertisement event, which will be unique for a given **ad_service_id** (see below).

ad_start_time: Start time of the **ad_event** in Universal Time, Co-ordinated ("UTC"), and Modified Julian Date ("MJD"), each
10 of which is described in the DVB standard.

ad_duration: Duration of the **ad_event** in hours, minutes, and seconds as described in the EIT section of the DVB standard.

15 **ad_service_id:** Differentiates the advertisement service from any other service within the transport stream that carries the advertisement content.

ad_transport_id: Differentiates the advertisement
20 **transport_stream**, about which the advertisement table provides information, from other multiplex in the delivery system.

ad_original_network_id: Identifies the **network_id** of the
25 originating delivery system carrying the advertisement service.

Every interface unit receives the above-described advertisement map table, but may be configured to store only
30 the part of the table that corresponds to its stored advertisement preference categories and language preferences. For interface units that do not have viewer-chosen preferences, default preferences may be applied. Thus, for example, an interface unit that has the Italian language set
35 as its preference, need not store the portions of the advertisement map table that does not describe the advertisement mapping for the Italian language.

As described herein, once the advertisement map table is made available to the interface units, the interface units will have the ability to automatically keep track of the times at which the DVB service channel parameters should be changed to automatically present advertisements from the advertisement channel to the viewer, and when the parameters should be restored to their original values.

Various embodiments of the invention have been described. The descriptions are offered by way of illustration, not limitation. Thus, as explained herein, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications may be made to the invention as described without departing from the scope of the claims set out below.

15

20

25

30

35

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing data to a plurality of users with user reception units over a data broadcasting system,
5 comprising the steps of:
 obtaining user classifications for said plurality of users, said user classifications based on a first predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences of said users;
10 obtaining content classifications for a predetermined data content, said content classifications based on a second predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences of said users to which said predetermined data content is directed;
15 broadcasting said predetermined data content to said plurality of user reception units by a first broadcasting service, said user reception units configured to receive data and present data to said users;
 broadcasting regular data content to said plurality of
20 user reception units by a second broadcasting service; and
 broadcasting a means to said plurality of user reception units for indicating when said user reception units are to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data
25 content, said means configured in accordance with said user classifications and said content classifications.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said data broadcasting system comprises a satellite broadcasting system.
30
3. The method of claim 1, wherein said data broadcasting system comprises a computer network.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein said user reception unit
35 comprises a television set-top unit.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said first and second transmission services comprise television channels.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein said predetermined data content comprises television advertising and said regular data content comprises regularly scheduled television programming.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein said user reception unit comprises a personal computer.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein said means for indicating when said reception units are to automatically switch presentations comprises a mapping means, and wherein said mapping means further indicates when said reception units are to automatically switch back to the presentation of regular data content from the presentation of said predetermined data content.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein said mapping means indicates to a first subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content at a first predetermined time, and indicates to a second subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content at a second predetermined time.
10. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of broadcasting opportunistic data over said second transmission service when said user reception units are presenting said predetermined data content.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein said first predetermined set of criteria includes user age and preferred language.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein said second predetermined set of criteria includes age of desired user and regular data content type with which said predetermined data content is to be temporally matched.

5

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said first predetermined set of criteria is substantially the same as said second predetermined set of criteria.

10 14. A system for providing data to a plurality of users with user reception units over a data broadcasting system, comprising:

means for obtaining user classifications for said plurality of users, said user classifications based on a
15 first predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences of said users;

means for obtaining content classifications for a predetermined data content, said content classifications based on a second predetermined set of criteria indicative of
20 the preferences of said users to which said predetermined data content is directed;

means for broadcasting said predetermined data content to said plurality of user reception units by a first broadcasting service, said user reception units configured to
25 receive data and present data to said users;

means for broadcasting regular data content to said plurality of user reception units by a second broadcasting service; and

means for broadcasting a means to said plurality of user
30 reception units for indicating when said user reception units are to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content, said means configured in accordance with said user classifications and said content
35 classifications.

15. The system of claim 14, wherein said data broadcasting system comprises a satellite broadcasting system.

16. The system of claim 14, wherein said data broadcasting
5 system comprises a computer network.

17. The system of claim 14, wherein said user reception unit comprises a television set-top unit.

10 18. The system of claim 17, wherein said predetermined data content comprises television advertising and said regular data content comprises regularly scheduled television programming.

15 19. The system of claim 14, wherein said user reception unit comprises a personal computer.

20. The system of claim 14, wherein said means for
indicating when said reception units are to automatically
20 switch presentations comprises a mapping means, and wherein said mapping means further indicates when said reception units are to automatically switch back to the presentation of regular data content from the presentation of said
predetermined data content.

25

21. The system of claim 20, wherein said mapping means indicates to a first subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data
30 content at a first predetermined time, and indicates to a second subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content at a second predetermined time.

35

22. The system of claim 14, further comprising a means for broadcasting opportunistic data over said second transmission

service when said user reception units are presenting said predetermined data content.

23. The system of claim 14, wherein said first predetermined
5 set of criteria includes user age and geographic location.

24. The system of claim 14, wherein said second
predetermined set of criteria includes age of desired user
and regular data content type with which said predetermined
10 data content is to be temporally matched.

25. The system of claim 14, wherein said first predetermined
set of criteria is substantially the same as said second
predetermined set of criteria.

15

26. A method for providing television programming to a
plurality of viewers with television set-top units over a
satellite broadcasting system, comprising the steps of:
obtaining viewer classifications for said plurality of
20 television viewers, said classifications based on a first
predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences
of said viewers;

obtaining content classifications for a predetermined
programming content, said classifications based on a second
25 predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences
of said viewers to which said predetermined programming
content is directed;

broadcasting said predetermined programming content to
said plurality of television viewer set-top units by a first
30 satellite transmission service;

broadcasting regularly scheduled programming television
content to said plurality of viewer set-top units by a second
satellite transmission service; and

broadcasting a mapping means to said plurality of viewer
35 set-top units for indicating when said set-top units are to
automatically tune to said predetermined programming content
from said regularly scheduled programming television content

and when said set-top units are to automatically tune back to said regularly scheduled programming television content from said predetermined programming content, said mapping means configured in accordance with said viewer classifications and
5 said content classifications.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein said predetermined programming content comprises television advertising.

10 28. The method of claim 26, further comprising the step of broadcasting opportunistic data over said second transmission service when said set-top units are tuned to said predetermined programming content.

15 29. The method of claim 26, wherein said first predetermined set of criteria is substantially the same as said second predetermined set of criteria.

30. An apparatus for providing television programming to a
20 plurality of viewers with television set-top units over a satellite broadcasting system, comprising:

means for obtaining viewer classifications for said plurality of television viewers, said classifications based on a first predetermined set of criteria indicative of the
25 preferences of said viewers;

means for obtaining content classifications for a predetermined programming content, said classifications based on a second predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences of said viewers to which said predetermined
30 programming content is directed;

means for broadcasting said predetermined programming content to said plurality of television viewer set-top units by a first satellite transmission service;

means for broadcasting regularly scheduled programming
35 television content to said plurality of viewer set-top units by a second satellite transmission service; and

means for broadcasting a mapping means to said plurality of viewer set-top units for indicating when said set-top units are to automatically tune to said predetermined programming content from said regularly scheduled programming television content and when said set-top units are to automatically tune back to said regularly scheduled programming television content from said predetermined programming content, said mapping means configured in accordance with said viewer classifications and said content classifications.

31. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein said predetermined programming content comprises television advertising.

32. The apparatus of claim 30, further comprising a means for broadcasting opportunistic data over said second transmission service when said set-top units are tuned to said predetermined programming content.

33. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein said first predetermined set of criteria is substantially the same as said second predetermined set of criteria.

34. A method for providing data to a plurality of users with user reception units over a data broadcasting system, comprising the steps of:

obtaining content classifications for a predetermined data content, said content classifications based on a predetermined set of criteria indicative of the preferences of said users to which said predetermined data content is directed;

broadcasting said predetermined data content to said plurality of user reception units by a first broadcasting service, said user reception units configured to receive data and present data to said users;

broadcasting regular data content to said plurality of user reception units by a second broadcasting service; and

broadcasting a means to said plurality of user reception units for indicating when said user reception units are to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content and when said user reception units are to automatically switch back to said regular data content from said predetermined data content, said means configured in accordance with said content classifications.

10 35. The method of claim 34, further comprising the step of broadcasting opportunistic data over said second broadcasting service when said reception units are switched to said predetermined data content.

15 36. The method of claim 34, wherein said data broadcasting system comprises a satellite broadcasting system.

37. The method of claim 34, wherein said user reception unit comprises a television set-top unit.

20

38. The method of claim 34, wherein said predetermined data content comprises television advertising and said regular data content comprises regularly scheduled television programming.

25

39. The method of claim 34, wherein said indicating means indicates to a first subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content at a first predetermined time, and indicates to a second subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content at a second predetermined time.

35

40. A method for providing specialized data to a plurality of users with user reception units over a data broadcasting system, comprising the steps of:

5 broadcasting a predetermined data content to said plurality of user reception units by a first broadcasting service, said user reception units configured to receive data and present data to said users;

10 broadcasting regular data content to said plurality of user reception units by a plurality of broadcasting services, said plurality of broadcasting services being separate and distinct from said first broadcasting service; and

15 broadcasting a means to said plurality of user reception units for indicating when said user reception units are to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content from said plurality of broadcasting services, to the presentation of said predetermined data content from said first broadcasting service, and when said user reception units are to automatically switch back to the presentation of said regular data content from said plurality of broadcasting services from said predetermined data content.

41. The method of claim 40, further comprising the step of broadcasting opportunistic data over said plurality of broadcasting services when said reception units are switched to said predetermined data content.

42. The method of claim 40, wherein said data broadcasting system comprises a satellite broadcasting system.

30 43. The method of claim 40, wherein said predetermined data content comprises television advertising and said regular data content comprises regularly scheduled television programming.

35

44. The method of claim 40, wherein said indicating means indicates to a first subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content at a first predetermined time, and indicates to a second subset of said user reception units to automatically switch from the presentation of said regular data content to the presentation of said predetermined data content at a second predetermined time.

10

15

20

25

30

35

1/3

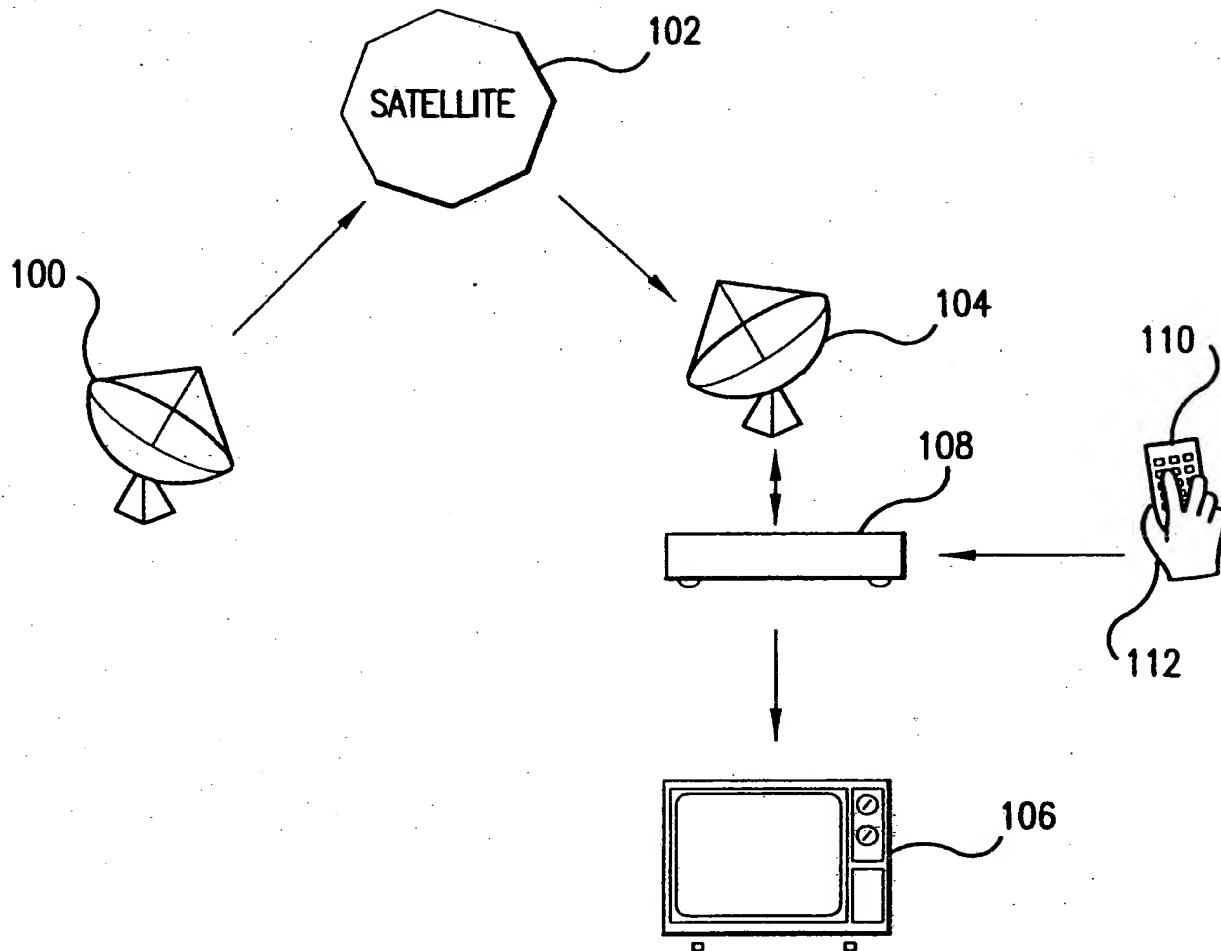


FIG. 1

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

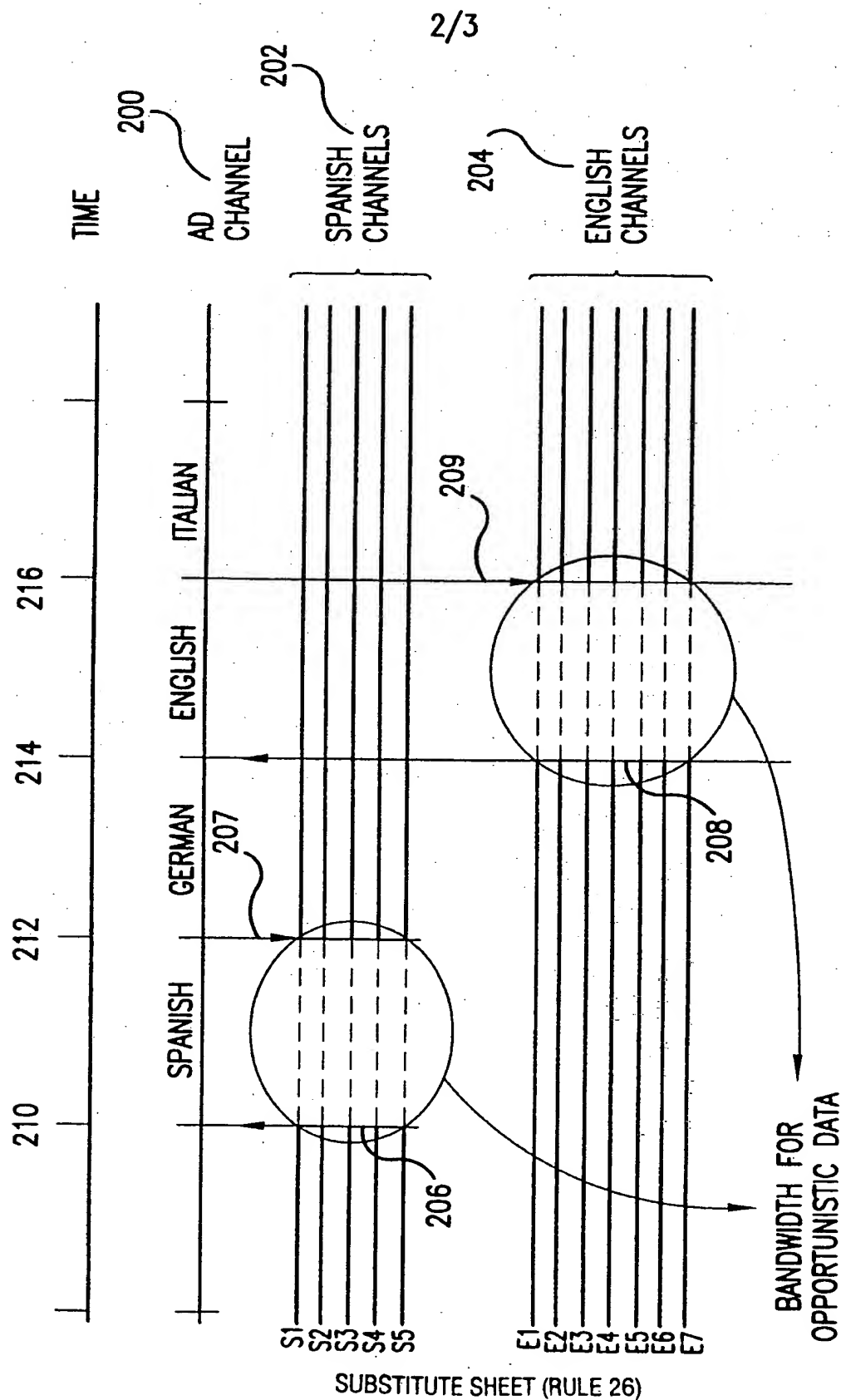


FIG. 2

3/3

SYNTAX	BITS
ADVERTISEMENT_MAP_SECTION {	
TABLE_ID	8
SECTION_SYNTAX_INDICATOR	1
RESERVED_FUTURE_USE	1
RESERVED	2
SECTION_LENGTH	12
ADVERTISEMENT_PREFERENCE_ID	16
RESERVED	2
VERSION_NUMBER	5
CURRENT_NEXT_INDICATOR	1
SECTION_NUMBER	8
LAST_SECTION_NUMBER	8
ISO_659_LANGUAGE_CODE	24
SERVICE_ID	16
TRANSPORT_STREAM_ID	16
ORIGINAL_NETWORK_ID	16
FOR (I=0; I<N; I++) {	
AD_EVENT_ID	16
AD_START_TIME	40
AD_DURATION	24
AD_SERVICE_ID	16
AD_TRANSPORT_STREAM_ID	16
AD_ORIGINAL_NETWORK_ID	16
}	
CRC_32	32
}	

FIG.3

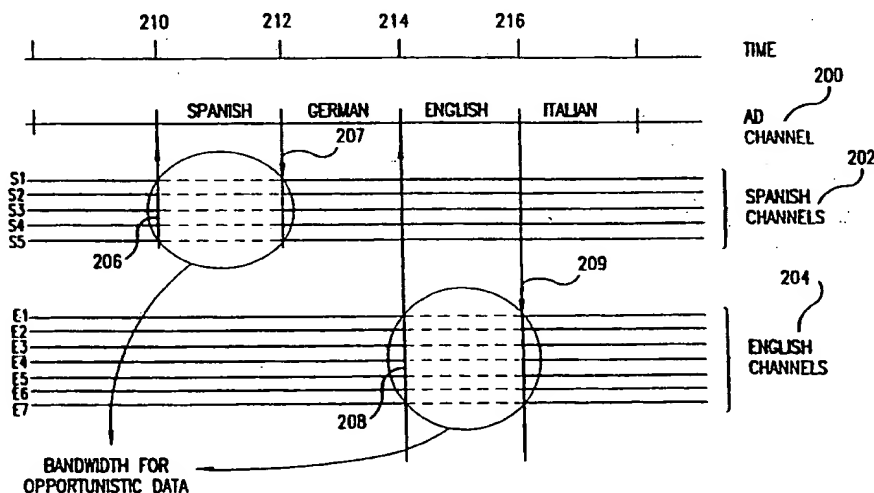
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H04N 7/10		A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/28869
			(43) International Publication Date: 2 July 1998 (02.07.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/23384		(81) Designated States: JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(22) International Filing Date: 19 December 1997 (19.12.97)		Published <i>With international search report.</i>	
(30) Priority Data: 08/770,936 20 December 1996 (20.12.96) US		(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 15 October 1998 (15.10.98)	
(71) Applicant: HYUNDAI ELECTRONICS AMERICA [US/US]; 3101 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95134 (US).			
(72) Inventor: RAO, Padmanabha, R.; 1031 Sandalwood Lane, Milpitas, CA 95035 (US).			
(74) Agents: STARK, Jon, R. et al.; Pennie & Edmonds LLP, 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).			

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DELIVERING DATA OVER A DATA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO SPECIALLY TARGETED AUDIENCES

**(57) Abstract**

A method and apparatus are disclosed for providing data (200) over data broadcasting systems to specially targeted audiences (202, 204). In accordance with the invention, user classifications may be obtained for a plurality of data users. The classifications for a predetermined data content may also be obtained. Once the user and programming content classifications are obtained, the predetermined data content, the regular content, and a mapping means are transmitted to multiple user reception units over separate transmission services. The mapping means indicates when the individual reception units are to switch automatically to the predetermined data content from the regular data content (210, 212, 214, 216), and may be configured in accordance with the user classifications and the predetermined data content so that each user obtains and is presented with the predetermined programming content that substantially matches the user's classifications.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia			SG	Singapore		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/23384

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : H04N 7/10

US CL : 348/1, 2, 7

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 348/1, 2, 6, 7; 455/6.2

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ----- Y	US 4, 602,279 A (FREEMAN) 22 July 1986 abstract, Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 32-68, col. 3, lines 5-68, col. 5, lines 14-68, col. 6, lines 15-28, col. 7, lines 15-26, col 8, lines 45-65	1, 2, 4-6, 14, 15, 17 and 18 ----- 3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22-25, 8,9, 20, 21
Y, E	US 5,734,720 A (SALGANICOFF) 31 March 1998 col. 4, lines 24-35, col. 4, lines 46-52, col. 5, lines 1-10, col. 47, lines 44-55, col. 50, lines 39-68	3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22-25

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 APRIL 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

11 AUG 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

REUBEN BROWN

Telephone No. (703) 305-2399

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/23384

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ----	US 5, 155, 591 A (WACHOB) 13 October 1992 abstract, lines 1-13, Fig. 5, col. 2, lines 55-68, col. 4, lines 49-55,	26-44 -----
Y	col. 6, lines 27-36, col. 6, lines 46-68	8, 9, 20, 21,
Y	US 5, 410, 344 A (GRAVES, et al) 25 April 1995 abstract, Fig. 2, col. 2, lines 23-40	1, 14, 26, 30, 34, 40
Y	US 5, 534, 911 A (LEVITAN) 09 July 1996 col. 1, lines 17-28	1, 14, 26, 30, 34, 40

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet)(July 1992)*